Instruction Manual



TEC-910
High Limit Control
Microprocessor Based Limit Controller

Agency Approvals

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NOTES

Warning Symbol ⚠

This symbol calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or damage to or destruction of part or all of the product and system. Do not proceed beyond a warning symbol until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

Using the Manual

- Installers . . . . . Read Chapter 1, 2
- System Designer . . . . . Read All Chapters
- Expert User . . . . . Read Page 10

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NOTES

Chapter 1 Overview

1–1 General

The TEC-910 limit control is an over temperature protection or a high limit safety device with a latching output that removes power in an abnormal condition when the process temperature is higher than the high limit set point or lower than the low limit set point.

The unit is powered by 11–26 or 90–264VDC/VAC supply, voltage incorporates a 2 amp form C relay for limit control, a universal input which is fully programmable for PT100, thermocouple types J, K, T, E, B, R, S, N, L, and 0-60mV, and an option port is available for one of the following functions: RS-232, RS-485 communication interface and Retransmission. Alternative output options include SSR drive and triac. The input signal is digitized by using an 18-bit Analog to Digital converter. Its fast sampling rate (5 times/second) allows the TEC-910 to control fast processes such as pressure and flow in addition to temperature.

RS-485 digital communication is available as an additional option. This option allows the TEC-910 to be integrated with a supervisory control system. An alarm output is another option. A variety of alarm functions and alarm modes can be programmed for a specific application. The DC power supply output option is used for an external sensor or transmitter. The standard event input option can be programmed for remote reset or remote lock out signal input. The limit annunciator option can be used to control an alarm buzzer.

Three different methods can be used to program the TEC-910.

1. Use the keys on the front panel to program the unit manually
2. Use a PC and setup software to program the unit via the RS-485 port.
3. Use a PC and configuration software to program the unit via the programming port.

High accuracy, maximum flexibility, fast response, and user friendly operation are the main features of the TEC-910 high limit controller.

1–2 Ordering Code

TEC-910 – □ □ □ □
1 2 3 4

Power Input
4 = 90-264 Vac, 47-63 Hz
5 = 11-26 Vac or Vdc
9 = Other

Signal Input
1 = Standard Input
Thermocouple: J, K, T, E, B, R, S, N, L, C, P
RTD: PT100 DIN,PT100 JIS
mV: 0-60 mV
2 = DC Voltage: 0-1V
3 = DC Voltage: 0-10V
4 = DC Current: 0-20 mA
9 = Other

Option
0 = None
1 = Form A Relay: 2A/240 Vac
6 = Triac Output, 1A/240 Vac SSR
7 = Isolated 20V @ 25 mA DC Output Power Supply
8 = Isolated 12V @ 40 mA DC Output Power Supply
9 = Isolated 5V @ 80 mA DC Output Power Supply
A = RS-485
B = Event Input
C = Pulsed voltage to drive SSR: 14V/40mA
D = Retransmit 4-20mA/0-20mA
E = Retransmit 1-5V/0-5V
F = Retransmit 0-10V
H = Other

Output 1
1 = Form C Relay: 2A / 240 Vac
6 = Triac output: 1A / 240 Vac,SSR
9 = Other

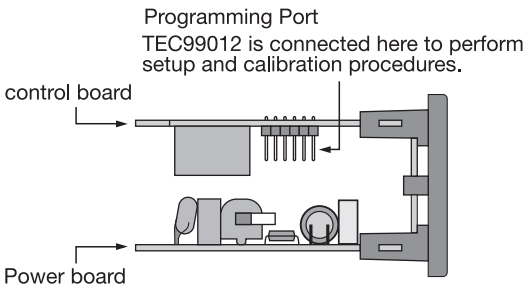
CAUTION

The use of solid state relays/contactors are highly discouraged for high limit safety circuits as solid state devices can fail in the closed position.

Accessories

TEC99001 = Smart Network Adapter for third party software, converts 255 channels of RS-485 or RS-422 to RS-232 NetworkTEC99012 = Programming Cable
TEC99003 = Smart Network Adapter for programming port to RS-232 interface
TEC99030 = Configuration Software

1–3 Programming Port



Open housing Top view of TEC-910

Figure 1.1
Programming Port Location

The programming port is used for off-line automatic setup and testing procedures only. Don't attempt to make any connection to these pins when the unit is actively being used in a control application.

1–4 Keys and Displays

KEYPAD OPERATION

SCROLL KEY: [⟲]

1. Select a set point to be displayed.
2. Select a parameter to be viewed or adjusted.
3. Advance display from a parameter code to the next parameter code.

ENTER KEY [⟲] : 4 seconds, 8 seconds.

Press the enter key for 4 seconds to enter the setup menu.

Press the enter key for 8 seconds to enter the calibration mode.

UP KEY: [▲]

This key is used to increase the selected parameter value when the lock indicator is off.

DOWN KEY: [▼]

This key is used to decrease the selected parameter value when the lock indicator is off.

RESET KEY: [R]

This key is used to:

1. Revert the limit condition after the process is within the limit.
2. Revert the display to the normal display.
3. Reset the latching alarm, once the alarm condition is removed.
4. Reset the limit annunciator.

Note:
If the RESET key is left pressed, only ONE reset operation will occur. If the unit subsequently goes into a state where reset is required again, the RESET key (or remote reset contacts) must be released (opened) and pressed (closed) again.

UNLOCK KEY [R] 4 seconds
Press the RESET key for 4 seconds to enable up/down key function, reset the reference data (section 3-13) and extinguish the lock indicator. However, this function is disabled when the remote lock is selected for EIFN (Event Input Function). See section 3-11.

Figure 1.2
Front Panel Display

The reference data are reset as long as the reset key is pressed for 4 seconds. See section 3-13.

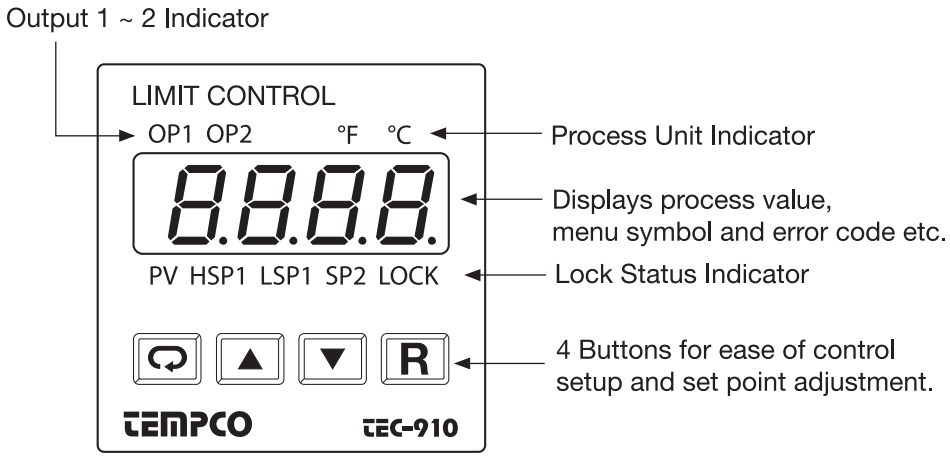


Table 1.1
Display Form of Characters

A	A	E	E	I	◤	N	◤	S	◤	X	
B	b	F	F	J	J	O	◤	T	t	Y	y
C	C	G	◤	K	◤	P	P	U	u	Z	
c	c	H	H	L	L	Q		V	◤	?	◤
D	d	h	h	M	◤	R	r	W		=	=

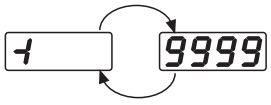
◤: Indicates Abstract Characters

How to display a 5-digit number:

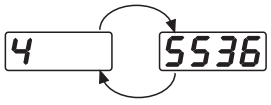
For a number with a decimal point, the display will be shifted one digit to the right:
-199.99 will be displayed as -199.9, 4553.6 will be displayed as 4553

For a number without a decimal point, the display will be divided into two alternating phases:

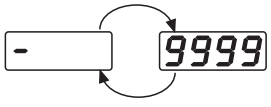
-19999 will be displayed as



45536 will be displayed as



-9999 will be displayed as



NORMAL DISPLAY

During normal operation, the unit will display the process value and the word SAFE.

ABNORMAL DISPLAY

Whenever the process is outside the normal range, the display will display the limit set point value, instead of displaying the word SAFE.

SENSOR BREAK DISPLAY

If a break is detected in the sensor circuit, the display will show:

SEnb

A-D FAILURE DISPLAY

If failure is detected in the A-D converter circuit, the display will show:

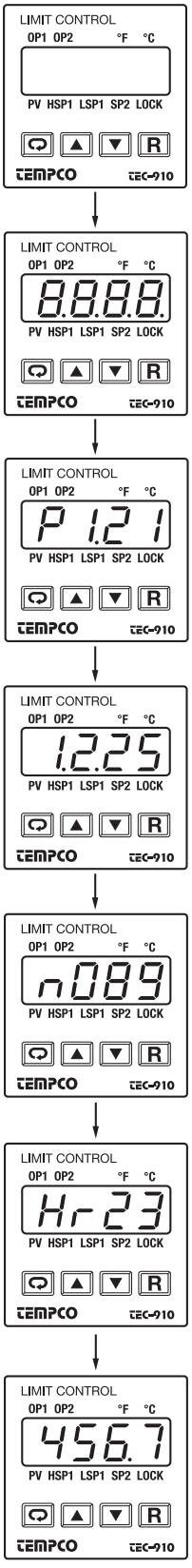
Ad.Er

POWER UP SEQUENCE

Verify that all electrical connections have been made properly before applying power to the unit.

During power up, a self-test procedure will be performed within 6.5 seconds. During the self-test period all outputs are left off. When the self-test procedure is complete, the unit will revert to normal operation.

Figure 1.3
Power Up Sequence



All segments of display and indicators are left off for 0.5 seconds.

All segments of display and indicators are lit for 1 second.

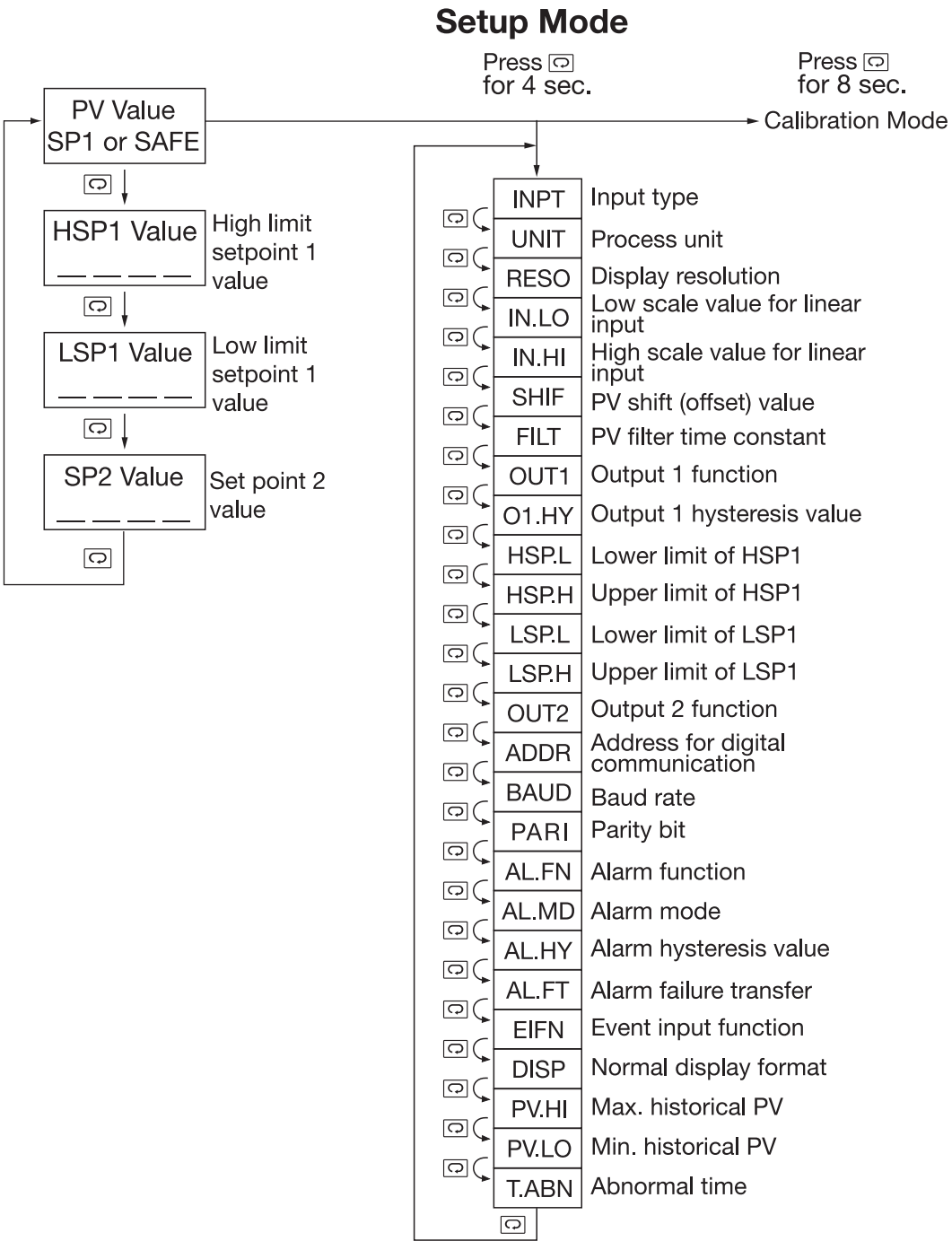
Displays program code of the product for 1 second. The diagram at left shows program no.1 with version 21.

Displays date code for 1 second. This diagram shows year 2001, month February, date 25th. This means that the product was produced on February 25th, 2001. Note the month code is A for October, B for November and C for December.

Displays the serial number (001~999) for 1 second.

Displays the hours used for 2 seconds. The diagram at left shows that this unit has been used for 23456.7 hours since production.

1–5 Menu Overview



Note 1. The flow charts show a complete listing of parameters. For the actual application, the number of available parameters are dependent on the setup conditions, and should be less than that shown in the flow charts.

Note 2. Press [R] key for 4 seconds to enable up/down key function and extinguish the LOCK indicator.

1–6 Limit Control Operation

HIGH LIMIT OPERATION

If Hi. is selected for OUT1, the unit will perform high limit control. When power is applied the OUT1 relay is de-energized. After the 6.5 second self-test period, if the process is below the high limit set point (HSP1) the output 1 relay will be energized and the OP1 indicator will go off. If the process goes above the high limit set point, the relay will be de-energized, the OP1 indicator will go on, and the display will show the process value. After the process falls below the high limit set point and the R key is pressed or the remote reset input is applied, the relay will be energized and the OP1 indicator will go off.

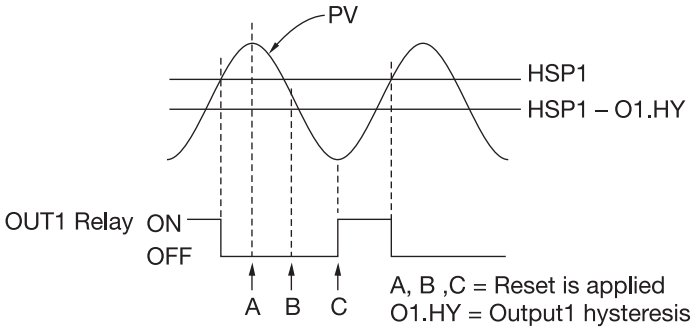


Figure 1.4
High Limit Operation

LOW LIMIT OPERATION

If Lo. is selected for OUT1, the unit will perform low limit control. When power is applied the OUT1 relay is de-energized. After the 6.5 second self-test period, if the process is above the low limit set point (LSP1) the output 1 relay will be energized and the OP1 indicator will go off. If the process goes below the low limit set point, the relay will be de-energized, the OP1 indicator will go on, and the display will show the process value. After the process rises above the low limit set point and the R key is pressed or the remote reset input is applied, the relay will be energized and the OP1 indicator will go off.

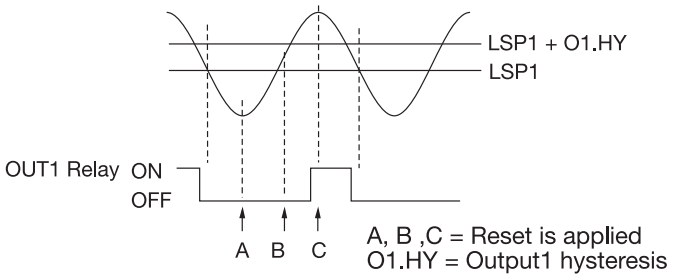


Figure 1.5
Low Limit Operation

HIGH/LOW LIMIT OPERATION

If Hi.Lo is selected for OUT1, the unit will perform high/low limit control. When power is applied, the OUT1 relay is de-energized. After the 6.5 second self-test period, if the process is below the high limit set point (HSP1) and above the low limit set point (LSP1), the output 1 relay will be energized and the OP1 indicator will go off.

If the process goes above the high limit set point or below the low limit set point, the relay will be de-energized, the OP1 indicator will go on, and the display will show the process value. After the process is within the normal operation range, and the R key is pressed or the remote reset input is applied, the relay will be energized and the OP1 indicator will go off.

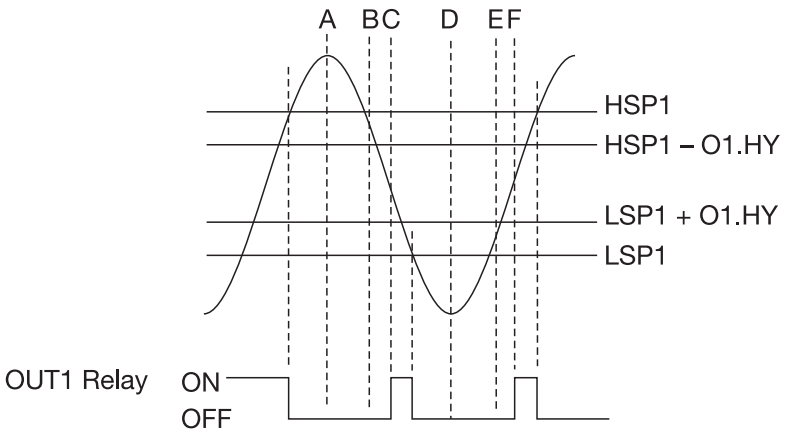


Figure 1.6
High/Low Limit Operation

A, B, C, D, E, F =Reset is applied
O1.HY= Output1 hysteresis

1–7 Parameter Descriptions

Parameter Notation	Parameter Description (Refer to Page:)	Range	Default Value
HSP1 HSP1	High Limit Set point 1	Low: HSP.L High: HSP.H	100.0°C (212.0°F)
LSP1 LSP1	Low Limit Set point 1	Low: LSP.L High: LSP.H	0.0°C (32.0°F)
SP2 SP2	Set point 2 Value for Output 2	Low: -19999 High: 45536	90.0°C (194.0°F)
inPE INPT	Input sensor selection (Page 11 & 23)	0) J_tC: J type thermocouple 1) K_tC: K type thermocouple 2) t_tC: T type thermocouple 3) E_tC: E type thermocouple 4) b_tC: B type thermocouple 5) r_tC: R type thermocouple 6) S_tC : S type thermocouple 7) n_tC : N type thermocouple 8) L_tC : L type thermocouple 9) C_tC : C type thermocouple 10) P_tC : P type thermocouple 11) Ptdn : PT 100 ohms DIN curve 12) PtJS: PT 100 ohms JIS curve 13) 4-20: 4-20 mA linear current input 14) 0-20: 0-20 mA linear current input 15) 0-60: 0-60 mV linear millivolt input 16) 0-1V: 0-1V linear voltage input 17) 0-5V: 0-5V linear voltage input 18) 1-5V: 1-5V linear voltage input 19) 0-10: 0-10V linear voltage input	1 (0)
unit UNIT	Process unit	0) °C: Degree C unit 1) °F: Degree F unit 2) Pu: Process unit	0 (1)
rESo RESO	Display Resolution	0) no.dP : No decimal point 1) 1-dP : 1 decimal digit 2) 2-dP : 2 decimal digits 3) 3-dP : 3 decimal digits	1
inLo INLO	Low scale value for linear Input (Page 11)	Low: -19999 High: IN.HI	0
inHi INHI	High scale value for linear Input (Page 11)	Low: IN.LO High: 45536	100.0
SHiF SPIF	PV Shift (offset) Value	Low: -200.0°C (-360.0°F) High: 200.0°C (360.0°F)	0.0
FiLt FILT	PV Filter Time Constant (Page 15)	0) 0 : 0 second time constant 1) 0.2 : 0.2 second time constant 2) 0.5 : 0.5 second time constant 3) 1 : 1 second time constant 4) 2 : 2 seconds time constant 5) 5 : 5 seconds time constant 6) 10 : 10 seconds time constant 7) 20 : 20 seconds time constant 8) 30 : 30 seconds time constant 9) 60 : 60 seconds time constant	2
out1 OUT1	Output 1 Function	0) Hi. : High limit control 1) Lo. : Low limit control 2) Hi.Lo : High/Low limit control	0

Parameter Notation	Parameter Description (Refer to Page:)	Range	Default Value
o1.HY O1.HY	Output 1 Hysteresis Value	Low: 0.1 High: 10.0°C (18.0°F)	.1
HSP.L HSP.L	Lower Limit of HSP1	Low: -19999 High: HSP.H	0.0°C (32.0°F)
HSP.H HSP.H	Upper Limit of HSP1	Low: HSP.L High: 45536	1000.0°C (1832.0°F)
LSP.L LSP.L	Lower Limit of LSP1	Low: -19999 High: LSP.H	-100.0°C (-148.0°F)
LSP.H LSP.H	Upper Limit of LSP1	Low: :LSP.L High: 45536	0.0°C (32.0°F)
oUt2 OUT2	Output 2 Function	0) nonE : No Function 1) dCPS : DC power supply output 2) Conn : RS-485 Communication 3) ALn : Alarm Output 4) L_An : Limit Annunciator 5) Ei Fn : Input Event 6) 4-20 : 4-20 mA analog retransmission output 7) 0-20 : 0-20 mA analog retransmission output 8) 0-1V : 0-1V analog retransmission output 9) 0-5V: 0-5V analog retransmission output 10) 1-5V: 1-5V analog retransmission output 11) 0-10: 0-10V analog retransmission output	5
bAUd BAUD	Baud rate of digital communication (Page 25)	0) 0.3: 0.3 Kbits/s baud rate 1) 0.6: 0.6 Kbits/s baud rate 2) 1.2: 1.2 Kbits/s baud rate 3) 2.4: 2.4 Kbits/s baud rate 4) 4.8: 4.8 Kbits/s baud rate 5) 9.6: 9.6 Kbits/s baud rate 6) 14.4: 14.4 Kbits/s baud rate 7) 19.2: 19.2 Kbits/s baud rate 8) 28.8: 28.8 Kbits/s baud rate 9) 38.4: 38.4 Kbits/s baud rate	5

Continued…

Parameter Notation	Parameter Description (Refer to Page:)	Range	Default Value
PArı PARI	Parity bit of digital communication	0) EvEn: 8 bit even parity 1) odd: 8 bit odd parity 2) nonE: 8 bit none parity	0
AoFn AOFN	Analog Output Function	0) Pv: Process Value 1) HSP1: High Limit Set point 1 2) LSP1: Low Limit Set point 1	0
AoLo AOLO	Analog Output Low Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	0.0°C (32.0°F)
AoHı AOHI	Analog Output High Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	100.0°C (212.0°F)
AL.Fn AL.FN	Alarm Function	0) P.vH.A : Process value high alarm 1) P.vL.A : Process value low alarm	0
AL.md AL.MD	Alarm mode	6) norn : Normal alarm action 7) Ltch : Latching alarm action	0
AL.HY AL.HY	Alarm hystersis value	Low: 0.1 High: 10°C (18°F)	0.1
AL.Ft AL.FT	Alarm failure transfer	0) oFF : Alarm Output goes off as unit fails 1) on : Alarm Output goes on as unit fails	1
EıFn EIFN	Event input function	0) nonE : No event function 1) rESt : Remote reset for output 1, output 1 on 2) LoCv : Remote lock for the unit	1
dISP DISP	Normal display format	0) Pv: Process Value 1) SP1: Set point 1 2) SAFE: Display Safe	0
Pv.Hı PV.HI	Historical Max. value of PV (Page 23)	Low: -19999 High: 45536	—
Pv.Lo PV.LO	Historical Min. value of PV (Page 25)	Low: -19999 High: 45536	—
t.Abn T.ABN	Accumulated Time during abnormal condition	Low: 0 High: 6553.5 minutes	—

Chapter 2 Installation

⚠ Dangerous voltages capable of causing death are sometimes present in this instrument. Before installation or beginning any troubleshooting procedures, the power to all equipment must be switched off and isolated. Units suspected of being faulty must be disconnected and removed to a properly equipped workshop for testing and repair. Component replacement and internal adjustments must be made by a qualified maintenance person only.

⚠ To minimize the possibility of fire or shock hazards do not expose this instrument to rain or excessive moisture.

⚠ Do not use this instrument in areas under hazardous conditions such as excessive shock, vibration, dirt, moisture, corrosive gases or oil. The ambient temperature of the area should not exceed the maximum rating specified in chapter 6.

2–1 Unpacking

Upon receipt of the shipment, remove the unit from the carton and inspect the unit for any shipping damage.

If there is any damage due to transit, report it and file a claim with the carrier. Write down the model number, serial number and date code. for future reference when corresponding with our Service Department. The serial number (SN) and date code (D/C) are labeled on the box and the housing of the unit.

2–2 Mounting

Make the panel cutout according to the dimensions shown in figure 2.1.

Remove the mounting clamps and screws and insert the controller into the panel cutout. Reinstall the mounting clamp and screws. Gently tighten the screws until the front panel fits snugly in the cutout.

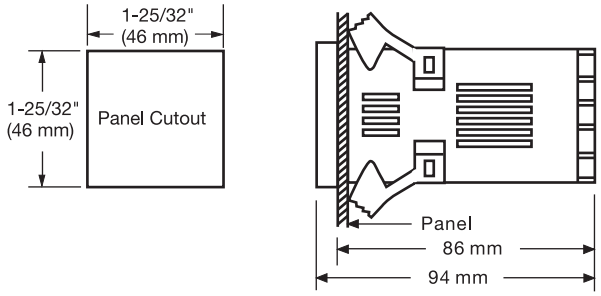
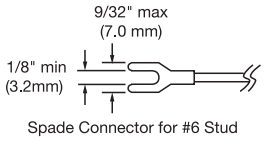


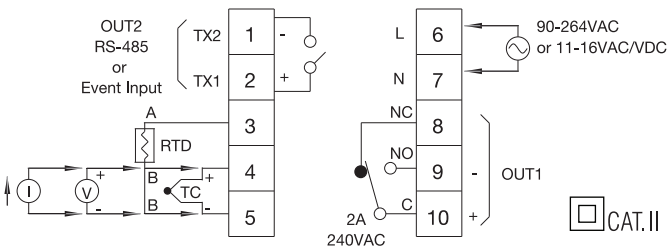
Figure 2.1 Mounting Diagram

Figure 2.2
Lead Termination



2–3 Wiring Precautions

- Before wiring, verify the correct model number and options on the label. Switch off the power while checking.
- Care must be taken to ensure that the maximum voltage rating specified on the label is not exceeded.
- It is recommended that the power for these units be protected by fuses or circuit breakers rated at the minimum value possible.
- All units should be installed inside a suitably grounded metal enclosure to prevent live parts from being accessible to human hands and metal tools.
- All wiring must conform to appropriate standards of good practice and local codes and regulations. Wiring must be suitable for the voltage, current, and temperature rating of the system.
- Beware not to over-tighten the terminal screws. The torque should not exceed 1N-m (8.9 lb-in or 10 KgF-cm)
- Unused control terminals should not be used as jumper points as they may be internally connected, causing damage to the unit.
- Verify that the ratings of the output devices and the inputs as specified in chapter 6 are not exceeded.
- Except the thermocouple wiring, all wiring should use stranded copper conductor with maximum gauge of 18 AWG.
- Electrical power in industrial environments contains a certain amount of noise in the form of transient voltage and spikes. This electrical noise can adversely affect the operation of microprocessor-based controls. For this reason we strongly recommend the use of shielded thermocouple extension wire which connects the sensor to the controller. This wire is a twisted-pair construction with foil wrap and drain wire. The drain wire is to be attached to ground at one end only.



Notes: 50°C max. air ambient
Use copper conductors (except on T/C input)
ASTM thermocouples (USA), the red colored lead is always negative.

Figure 2.3
Rear Termination Connection Diagram

2–4 Power Wiring

The controller is designed to operate at 11–26VAC/VDC to 90–264VAC. Check that the installation voltage corresponds to the power rating indicated on the product label before connecting power to the controller. Near the controller a fuse and a switch rated at 2A/264VAC should be equipped as shown in Figure 2-4.

⚠ This equipment is designed for installation in an enclosure which provides adequate protection against electric shock. The enclosure must be connected to earth ground.

Local requirements regarding electrical installation should be rigidly observed. Consideration should be given to prevent unauthorized personnel from accessing the power terminals.

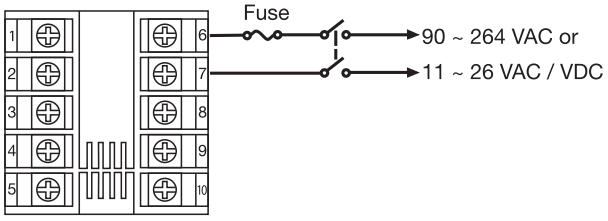


Figure 2.4
Power Supply Connections

2–5 Sensor Installation Guidelines

Proper sensor installation can eliminate many problems in a control system. The probe should be placed so that it can detect any temperature change with minimal thermal lag. In a process that requires fairly constant heat output, the probe should be placed close to the heater. In a process where the heat demand is variable, the probe should be close to the work area. Some experimentation with probe location is often required to find the optimum position.

In a liquid process, the addition of agitation will help to eliminate thermal lag. Since the thermocouple is basically a point measuring device, placing more than one thermocouple in parallel will provide an average temperature readout and produce better results in most air heated processes.

Proper sensor type is also a very important factor in obtaining precise measurements. The sensor must have the correct temperature range to meet the process requirements. In special processes, the sensor might have requirements such as leak-proof, anti-vibration, antiseptic, etc.

Standard sensor limits of error are ±4°F (±2°C) or 0.75% of the sensed temperature (half that for special limits of error) plus drift caused by improper protection or an over-temperature occurrence. This error is far greater than controller error and cannot be corrected on the sensor except by proper selection and replacement.

2–6 Thermocouple Input Wiring

Thermocouple input connections are shown in figure 2-5. The correct type of thermocouple extension lead-wire or compensating cable must be used for the entire distance between the unit and the thermocouple, ensuring that the correct polarity is observed throughout. Junction/terminal blocks or splices in the cable run should be avoided, if possible.

If the length of the thermocouple plus the extension wire is too long, it may affect the temperature measurement. A 400 ohms K type or a 500 ohms J type thermocouple lead resistance will produce approximately 1°C temperature error.

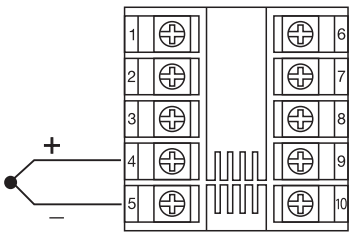


Figure 2.5
Thermocouple Input Wiring

2-7 RTD Input Wiring

The RTD connections are shown in figure 2-6, with the compensating lead connected to terminal 19. For two-wire RTD inputs, terminals 19 and 20 should be jumpered. A three-wire RTD offers the capability of lead resistance compensation, provided that the three leads are of same gauge and equal length

Two-wire RTD should be avoided, if possible, for the purpose of accuracy. A 0.4 ohm lead resistance of a two-wire RTD will produce 1°C temperature error.

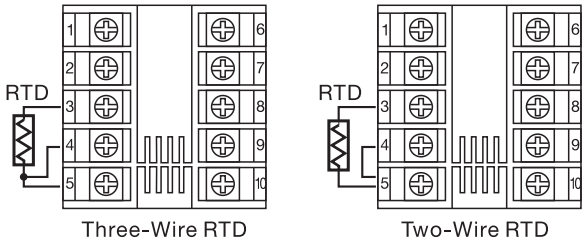


Figure 2.6
RTD Input Wiring

2–8 Linear DC Input Wiring

DC Linear voltage and linear current connections are shown in figure 2-7 and 2-8.

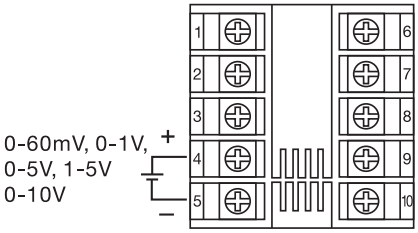


Figure 2.7
Linear Voltage Wiring

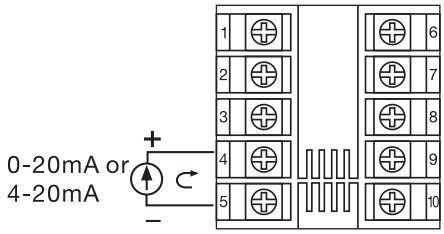


Figure 2.8
Linear Current Wiring

2–9 Event Input Wiring

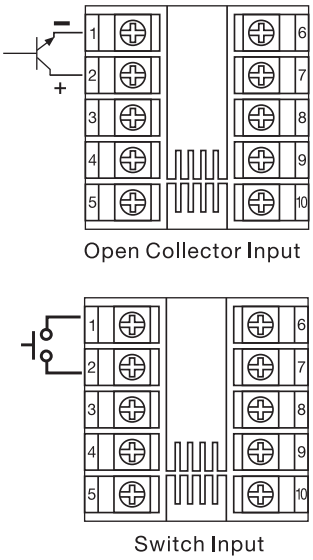


Figure 2.9
Event Input Wiring

The event input can accept a switch signal as well as an open collector signal. The event input function (EIFN) is activated as the switch is closed or an open collector (or a logic signal) is pulled down.

2–10 Output 1 Wiring

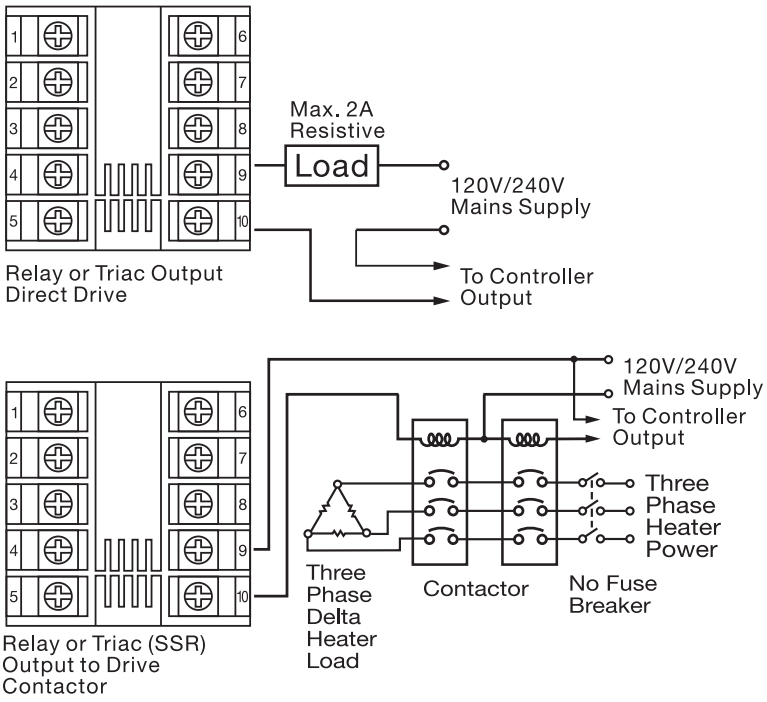


Figure 2.10
Output 1 Wiring

2–11 Output 2 Wiring

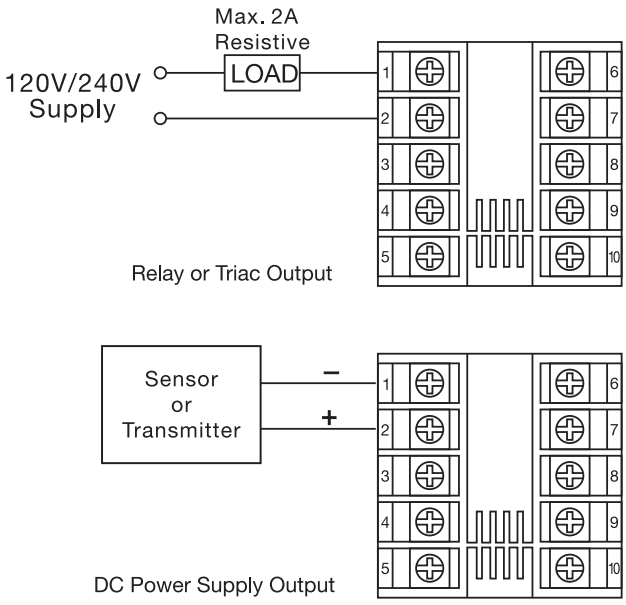


Figure 2.11
Output 2 Wiring

2–12 RS-485

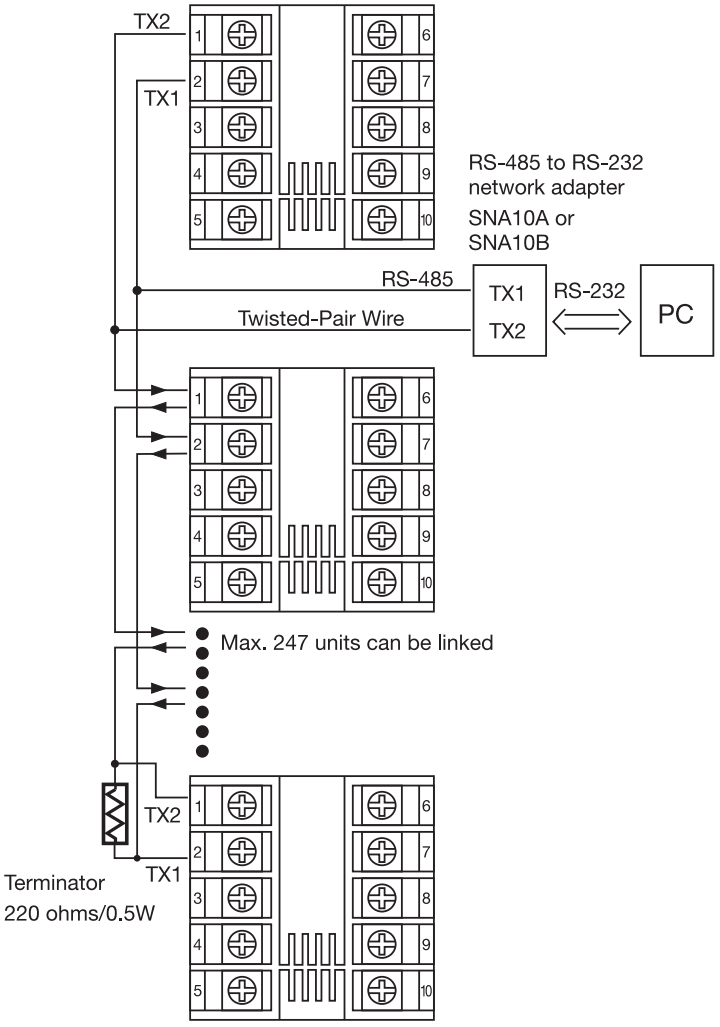


Figure 2.12
RS-485 Wiring

3–1 Process Input

Press ⟲ for 4 seconds and release to enter the setup menu. Press ⟲ to select parameter. The display will indicate the parameter symbol and the value (or selection) for that parameter.

INPT: Selects the sensor type and signal type for the process input.

UNIT: Selects the process unit

RESO: Selects the location of the decimal point (Resolution) for most (not all) process related parameters.

IN.LO: Selects the low scale value for the linear type input.
Hidden if: T/C or RTD type is selected for INPT

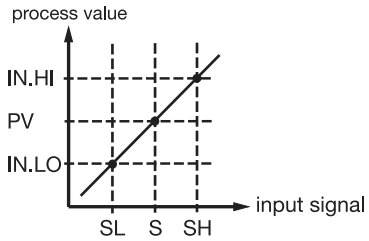
IN.HI: Selects the high scale value for the linear type input.

Hidden if: T/C or RTD type is selected for INPT

How to use IN.LO and IN.HI:

If 4–20mA is selected for INPT, SL specifies the input signal low (i.e., 4mA), SH specifies the input signal high (i.e., 20mA), S specifies the current input signal value, and the conversion curve of the process value is shown as follows:

Figure 3.1
Conversion Curve for



Formula: $PV = IN.LO + (IN.HI - IN.LO) \frac{S - SL}{SH - SL}$

Example: A 4-20 mA current loop pressure transducer with range 0-15 kg/cm2 is connected to input, then p the following setup:

INPT = 4-20 mA	IN.LO = 0.00
UNIT = PU	IN.HI = 15.00
RESO = 1-DP	

Of course, you may select other value for RESO to alter the resolution.

3–2 Limit Control

OUT1: Selects the output 1 function. The available output 1 functions are: High Limit Control, Low Limit Control, and High/Low Limit Control. Refer to section 1-6 for limit control operation.

O1.HY: Output 1 hysteresis value. The hysteresis value is adjusted to a value to eliminate relay jitter in a noisy environment.

3–3 Set Point Range

HSP.L : Lower limit of HSP1. Hidden if LO is selected for OUT1

HSP.H : Upper limit of HSP1. Hidden if LO is selected for OUT1

LSP.L : Lower limit of LSP1. Hidden if HI is selected for OUT1

LSP.H : Upper limit of LSP1. Hidden if HI is selected for OUT1

HSP.L and HSP.H in the setup menu are used limit the adjustment range

3–4 PV Shift

In certain applications it is desirable to shift the controller display value (PV) from its actual value. This can be easily accomplished with this control by using the PV shift function.

Cycle the unit to the SHIF parameter by using the scroll key in setup menu. The number you adjust, either positive or negative, will be added to the actual value. The SHIF function will alter the process variable (PV) only.

SHIF: PV shift (offset) value

3–5 Digital Filter

In certain applications the process value is too unstable to be read. To improve this, a programmable low pass filter is incorporated in the TEC-910. This is a first order filter with the time constant specified by the FILT parameter which is found in the setup menu. The default value of FILT is set at 0.5 seconds before the unit is shipped. Adjust FILT to change the time constant from 0 to 60 seconds. 0 seconds means no filter is applied to the input signal. The filter is characterized by Figure 3-2 below.

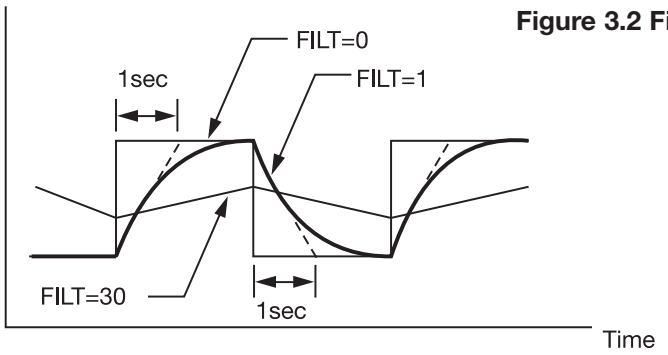


Figure 3.2 Filter Characteristics

3–6 Process Alarms

If Output 2 is designated as an "Alarm Output", the alarm function, AL.FN can be setup for Process Value High Alarm, PV.H.A or Process Value Low Alarm, PV.L.A. The process alarm sets an absolute trigger level. When the process exceeds that absolute trigger level, an alarm occurs. The trigger level is determined by the setting of the set point 2 value SP2 and the alarm hysteresis value AL.HY. The hysteresis value is introduced to avoid interference in a noisy environment. Normally, AL.HY can be set with a minimum value 0.1.

The trigger levels for the process high alarm are SP2 and SP2-AL.HY.
The trigger levels for the process low alarm are SP2+AL.HY and SP2.

There are two types of alarm mode, AL.MD that can be selected.
They are Normal Alarm (NORM) and Latching Alarm (LATCH).

Normal Alarm: AL.MD=NORM

When the normal alarm is selected, the alarm output is de-energized in the non-alarm condition and energized in an alarm condition.

Latching Alarm: AL.MD=LTCH

If the latching alarm is selected, once the alarm output is energized, it will remain unchanged even if the alarm condition has been cleared, unless the power is shut off or the RESET key (or remote reset button) is pressed.

Failure Transfer: AL.FT=OFF or ON

If a **Sensor Break** or an **A-D Failure** occurs, the alarm output will be on or off according to the setting of AL.FT.

Examples:

SP2=200 AL.HY=10.0 AL.MD=NORM AL.FN=PV.H.A

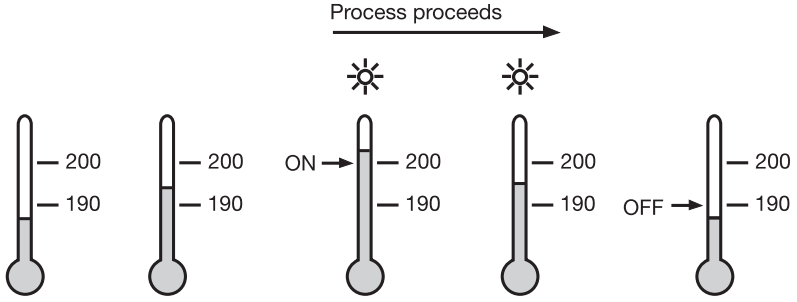


Figure 3.3 Normal Process Alarm

SP2 = 200 AL.HY = 10.0
AL.MD = LTCH AL.FN = PV.H.A

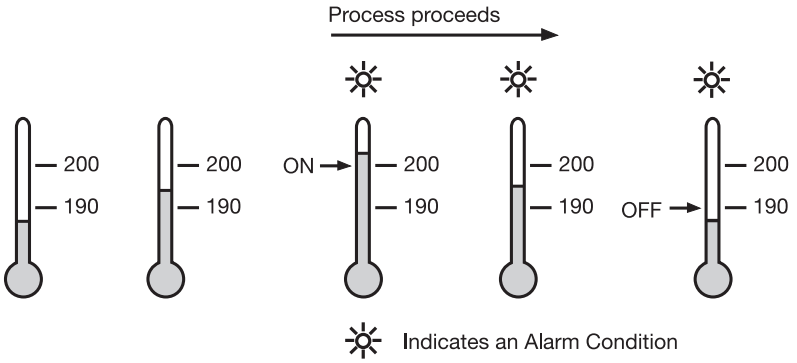


Figure 3.4 Latching Process Alarm

3–7 RS-485 Communication

Using a PC for data communication is the most economical method. The signal is transmitted and received through the PC communication port (generally RS-232). Since a standard PC can't support an RS-485 port, a network adapter (such as SNA10A, SNA10B) has to be used to convert RS-485 to RS-232 for a PC if RS-485 is required for data communication. Many RS-485 units (up to 247 units) can be connected to one RS-232 port. This means that is a PC with 4 comm ports can communicate with up to 988 units.

Select COMM for OUT2 in setup menu; output 2 will perform RS-485 interface with Modbus RTU mode protocol.

Setup

1. Select COMM for OUT2
2. Set a different address (ADDR) for each unit which is connected to the same port.
3. Set the baud rate (BAUD) and parity bit (PARI) values according to the setup of the PC.

3–8 Display Mode

The DISP in the setup menu is used to select the display format for normal conditions. If PV is selected, the display will indicate the process value. If SP1 is selected, the display will indicate HSP1 value for high limit control (OUT1=HI) and high/low limit control (OUT1=HI.LO) or indicate LSP1 value for low limit control (OUT=LO). If SAFE is selected, the display will indicate the word SAFE for normal conditions.

However, if the process value goes beyond high limit or low limit, the display will indicate the process value. If an error condition occurs, the display will indicate the error symbol.

3-9 Signal Conditioner DC Power Supply

Three types of isolated DC power supplies are available to supply an external transmitter or sensor. These are 20V rated at 25mA, 12V rated at 40mA, and 5V rated at 80mA. DC voltage is delivered to the output 2 terminals by selecting DCPS for OUT2 in the setup menu.

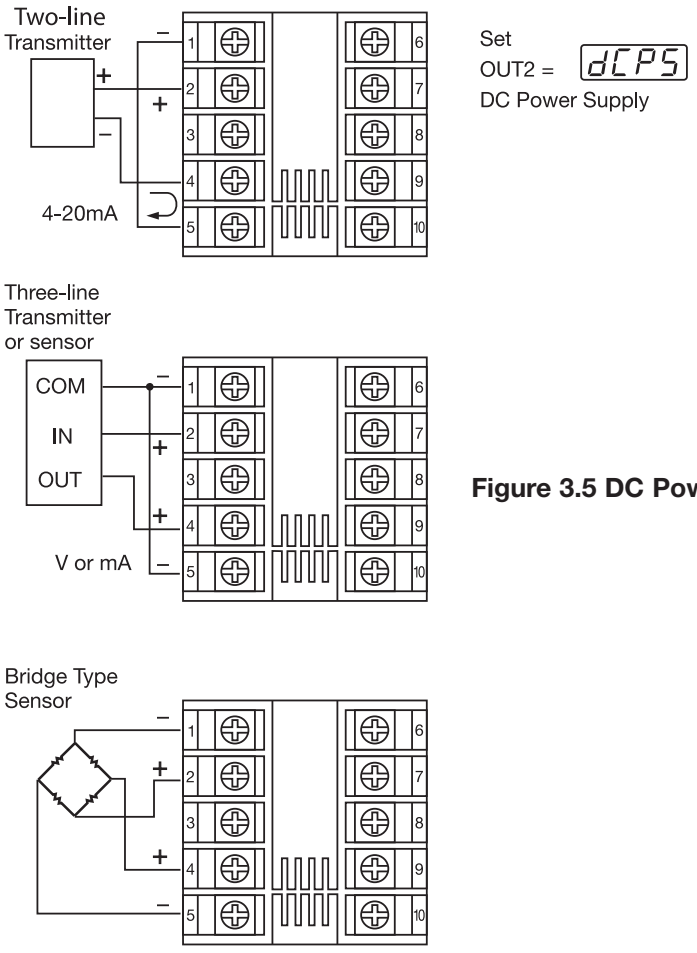


Figure 3.5 DC Power Supply Application

Caution:

To avoid damage, don't use the DC power supply beyond its rating current. Purchase a power supply with the correct voltage to suit your external devices. See ordering code in section 1-2.

3–10 Remote Reset

If REST is selected for the Event Input Function EIFN, terminals 16 and 17 will act as remote reset input. Pressing the remote reset button will perform the same function as pressing the RESET key. Refer to section 1-4 for RESET key function.

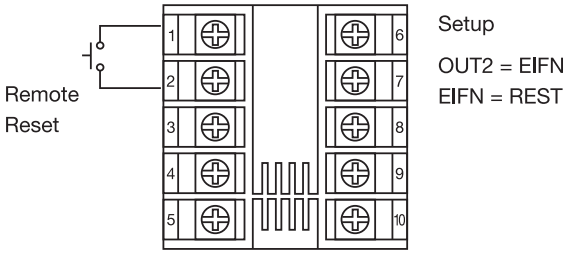


Figure 3.6 Remote Reset Application

3–11 Remote Lock

If LOCK is selected for Event Input Function EIFN, terminals 16 and 17 will act as remote lock input. Turning the remote lock switch on will keep all the parameter settings from being changed. If the switch is opened the lock indicator is extinguished and the up/down key is enabled.

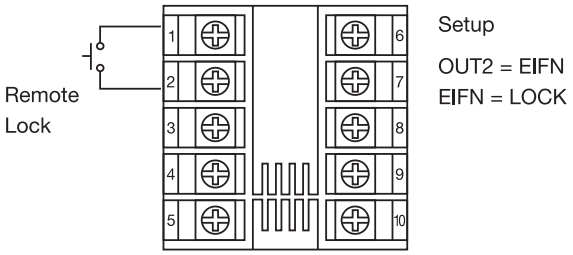


Figure 3.7 Remote Lock Application

3-12 Limit Annunciator

If Output 2 is designated as an Limit Annunciator, L_AN the output relay will track the Limit setpoint. If the limit setpoint is or has been reached by the process value, then the limit annunciator will be energized and the OP2 indicator LED will be lit and remain unchanged until the reset key or remote reset input is applied.

3–13 Reference Data

There are three reference data points stored by the control and accessed in the setup menu. The reference data are read-only data. The maximum historical PV, displayed by PV.HI, which shows the maximum process value since the last UNLOCK operation. The minimum historical PV, displayed by PV.LO, shows the minimum process value since the last UNLOCK operation. The abnormal time, displayed by T.ABN, which shows the total accumulated time (minutes) during the process which has been in abnormal condition since the last UNLOCK operation.

The values of the reference data will be initiated as soon as the RESET key is pressed for 4 seconds (UNLOCK operation). After the UNLOCK operation, the PV.HI and PV.LO values will start from the current process value and T.ABN value will start from zero.

An oven uses a single phase heater to heat the process. A single loop temperature control TEC-9100 is used to regulate the temperature. A TEC-910 limit control is used to protect the process from being overheated. The wiring diagram is shown below.

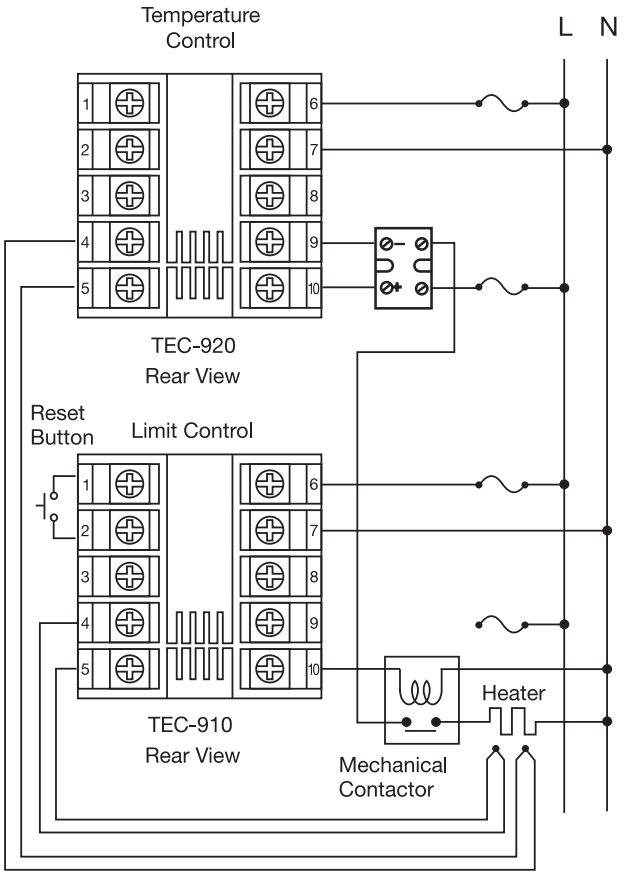


Figure 4.1 Over-Temperature Protection with Remote Reset

NOTES

Chapter 5 Calibration

⚠ Do not proceed through this section unless there is a definite need to recalibrate the controller. If you recalibrate, all previous calibration data will be lost. Do not attempt recalibration unless you have the appropriate calibration equipment. If the calibration data is lost, you will need to return the controller to your supplier who may charge you a service fee to recalibrate the controller.

⚠ Entering calibration mode will break the control loop. Make sure that the system is ready to enter calibration mode.

Equipment needed for calibration:

1. A high-accuracy calibrator (Fluke 5520A calibrator recommended) with the following functions:
   0–100mV millivolt source with ±0.005% accuracy
   0–10V voltage source with ±0.005% accuracy
   0–20mA current source with ±0.005% accuracy
   0–300 ohm resistant source with ±0.005% accuracy
2. A test chamber providing 25°C–50°C temperature range
3. A switching network (SWU16K, optional for automatic calibration)
4. A calibration fixture equipped with programming units (optional for automatic calibration)

The calibration procedure described in the following section is a step-by-step manual procedure.

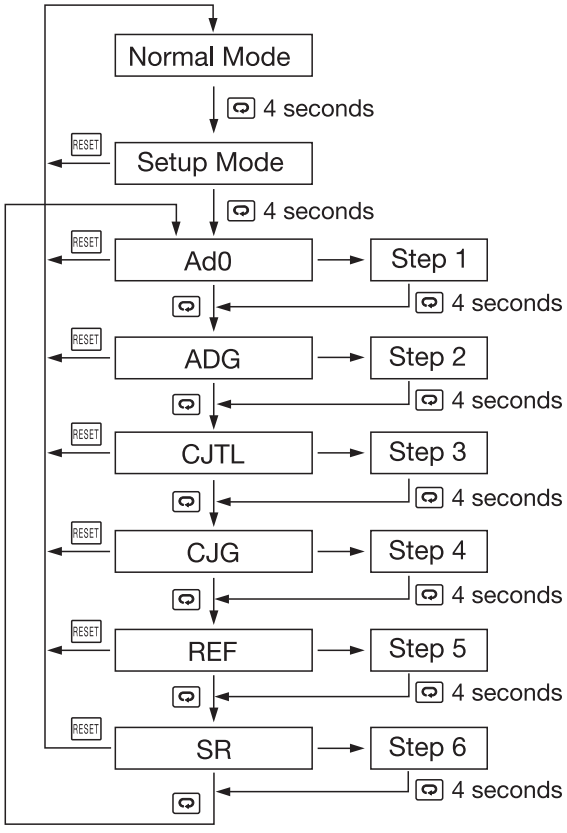


Figure 5.1 Flow Chart for Manual Calibration

Manual Calibration Procedures

• Press Enter Key ⏎ for six seconds to enter calibration mode. See Figure 5.1.

Step 1. Calibrate the **Zero** of the A to D converter.

Short terminal 4 and 5 then press ⏎ for at least 4 seconds. The display will blink for a moment until a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink then the calibration failed.

Step 2. Calibrate the **Gain** of the A to D converter.

Send a span signal to terminals 4 and 5 with the correct polarity. The span signal is 60mV for thermocouple input, 1V for 0–1V input, 10V for 0–10V input and 20mA for 0–20mA input. Press ⏎ for at least 4 seconds. The display will blink for a moment. If the display didn't blink, then calibration failed.

Step 3. Calibrate the **offset** of the **cold junction** compensation.

Set up the equipment according to the following diagram for calibrating the cold junction compensation. Note that a K type thermocouple must be used.

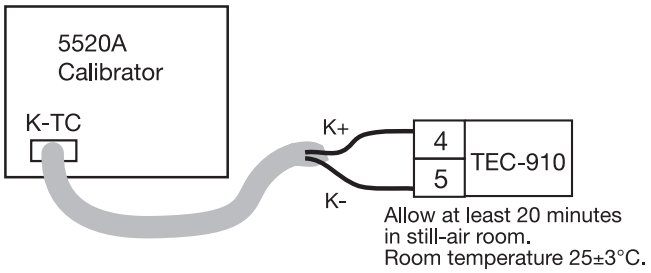


Figure 5.2 Cold Junction Calibration Setup

The 5520A calibrator is configured as a K type thermocouple output with internal compensation. Send a 0.00°C signal to the unit under calibration.

The unit under calibration is powered in a still-air room with a temperature of 25±3°C. Allow at least 20 minutes for warming up.

Press ⏎ for at least 4 seconds. The display will blink a moment. If the display didn't blink, then calibration failed.

Step 4. Calibrate the gain of cold junction compensation.

Set up the equipment same as step 3. The unit under calibration is power in a still-air room with temperature 50±3°C. Wait at least 20 minutes for warming up. The calibrator source is set at 0.00°C with internal compensation mode. Press ⏎ for at least 4 seconds. The display will blink for a moment. If the display didn't blink, then calibration failed.

Continued…

Step 5: Calibrate the RTD reference voltage.
Send a 100 ohms signal to terminals 3, 4, and 5 according to figure 5-3.

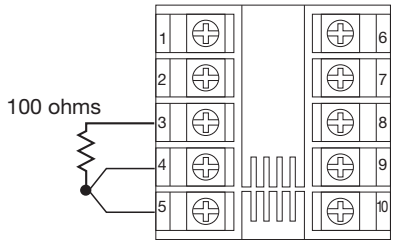


Table 5.3 RTD Calibration

Press ⟲ for at least 4 seconds. The display will blink for a moment. If the display didn't blink, then calibration failed.

Step 6: Calibrate the RTD serial resistance.
Change the ohm's value of the calibrator to 300 ohms. Press ⟲ for at least 4 seconds. The display will blink for a moment. If the display didn't blink, then calibration failed.

*Input modification and recalibration procedures for a linear voltage or a linear current input:

1. Change resistor R61 (3.3K) on the control board with the recommended values specified in Table 5.1.
   Low temperature coefficient resistors with ±1% ±50ppm should be used for RA and RB. Adjust the DIP switch according to Table 1.1

Input Function	RA	RB	R61
T/C, RTD, 0 – 60mV	X	X	1.8K
0 – 1 V	61.9K	3.92K	X
0 – 5V, 1 – 5V	324K	3.92K	X
0 – 10 V	649K	3.92K	X
0-20mA, 4-20mA	39Ω	3.01Ω	X

2. Perform step 1 to calibrate the linear input zero.
3. Perform step 2 but send a span signal to the input terminals 4 and 5 instead of 60mV. The span signal is 1V for 0–1V input, 5V for 0–5 V or 1–5 V input, 10V for 0–10V input and 20mA for 0–20mA or 4–20mA input.

Chapter 6 Specifications

Power

90–264VAC, 49–63 Hz, 10VA, 5W maximum

11–26VAC/VDC, 10VA, 5W maximum

Input

Resolution: 18 bits

Sampling rate: 5 times/second

Maximum rating: -2VDC minimum, 12VDC maximum
(1 minute for mA input)

Temperature effect: ±1.5uV/°C

Sensor lead resistance effect:

T/C: 0.2uV/ohm

3-wire RTD: 2.6°C/ohm of resistance difference of two leads

2-wire RTD: 2.6°C/ohm of resistance sum of two leads

Burn-out Current: 200nA

Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR): 120dB

Sensor Break Detection:

Sensor open for TC, RTD and mV inputs,
below 1mA for 4–20mA input,
below 0.25V for 1–5V input,
unavailable for other inputs.

Sensor break responding time:

Within 4 seconds for TC, RTD, and mV inputs, 0.1 second for 4–20mA and 1–5V inputs.

Characteristics:

Type	Range	Accuracy @ 25°C	Input Impedance
J	-120°C to 1000°C (-184°F to 1832°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
K	-200°C to 1370°C (-328°F to 2498°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
T	-250°C to 400°C (-418°F to 752°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
E	-100°C to 900°C (-148°F to 1652°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
B	0°C to 1800°C (32°F to 3272°F)	±2°C (200°C to 1800°C)	2.2 MΩ
R	0°C to 1767.8°C (32°F to 3214°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
S	0°C to 1767.8°C (32°F to 3214°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
N	-250°C to 1300°C (-418°F to 2372°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
L	-200°C to 900°C (-328°F to 1652°F)	± 2°C	2.2 MΩ
C	0°C to 2315°C (32°F to 4199°F)	±2°C	2.2 MΩ
P	0°C to 1395°C (32°F to 2543°F)	± 2°C	2.2 MΩ
PT100 (DIN)	-210°C to 700°C (-346°F to 1292°F)	± 0.4°C	1.3 KΩ
PT100 (JIS)	-200°C to 600°C (-328°F to 1112°F)	± 0.4°C	1.3 KΩ
mV	-8mV to 70mV	± 0.05%	2.2 MΩ
mA	-3mA to 27mA	± 0.05%	70.5 Ω
V	-1.3V to 11.5V	± 0.05%	650 KΩ

Table 6.1 Input Characteristics

Characteristics:

Event Input

Logic Low: -10V minimum, 0.8V maximum.

Logic High: 2V minimum, 10V maximum.

Functions: Remote reset, remote lockout.

Output 1/Output 2

Relay Rating: 2A/240VAC, 200,000 life cycles for resistive load.

Triac (SSR) Output

Rating: 1A/240VAC

Inrush Current: 20A for 1 cycle

Min. Load Current: 50mA rms

Max. Off-state Leakage: 3mA rms

Max. On-state Voltage: 1.5V rms

Insulation Resistance: 1000Mohms min. at 500VDC

Dielectric Strength: 2500VAC for 1 minute

DC Voltage Supply Characteristics (Installed at Output 2)

Type	Tolerance	Max. Output Current	Ripple Voltage	Isolation Barrier
20 V	A 0.5 V	25 mA	0.2 Vp-p	500 VAC
12 V	A 0.3 V	40 mA	0.1 Vp-p	500 VAC
5 V	A 0.15 V	80 mA	0.05 Vp-p	500 VAC

Data Communication

Interface: RS-232 (1 unit), RS-485 (up to 247 units)

Protocol: Modbus protocol RTU mode

Address: 1–247

Baud Rate: 0.3~38.4 Kbits/sec

Data Bits: 8 bits

Parity Bit: None, even or odd

Stop Bit: 1 or 2 bits

Communication Buffer: 50 bytes

User Interface

4-digit LED Displays: 0.4" (10 mm)

Keypad: 4 keys

Programming Port: For automatic setup, calibration, and testing.

Communication Port: Connection to PC for supervisory control.

Limit Control: High limit, low limit and high/low limit programmable

Digital Filter

Function: First order

Time Constant: 0, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60 seconds programmable

Environmental and Physical

Operating temperature: 14° to 122°F (-10°C to 50°C)

Storage temperature: -40° to 140°F (-40°C to 60°C)

Humidity: 0 to 90% RH (non-condensing)

Insulation resistance: 20 Mohms min. (at 500VDC)

Dielectric strength: 2000VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 minute

Vibration resistance: 10–55 Hz, 10 m/s^2 for 2 hours

Shock resistance: 200m/s^2 (20g)

Moldings: Flame retardant polycarbonate

Dimensions: 1-7/8" × 1-7/8" × 3-3/4" H × W × D
(48 × 48 × 94 mm)
Depth behind panel: 3-3/8" (86 mm)

Weight: .33 lbs. (150 grams)

Approval Standards

Safety: FM Class 3534 (Oct. 1998)
UL873 (11th edition, 1994)
CSA C22.2 No. 24-93
EN61010-1 (IEC1010-1)

Protective class:

IP30 front panel, indoor use

IP20 housing and terminals (with protective cover)

EMC: EN61326

Chapter 7 Modbus Communications

This chapter specifies the Modbus Communications protocol as RS-232 or RS-485 interface module is installed. Only RTU mode is supported. Data is transmitted as eight-bit binary bytes with 1 start bit, 1 stop bit and optional parity checking (None, Even or Odd). Baud rate may be set to 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800 and 38400.

7-1 Functions Supported

Only function 03, 06 and 16 are available for this series of controllers. The message formats for each function are described as follows:

Function 03: Read Holding Registers

Query: (from Master)	**Response:** (from Slave)
Slave address (0-255)	←
Function code (3)	←
Starting address of register Hi (0)	Byte count
Starting address of register Lo (0-61, 128-143)	Data 1 Hi
	Data 1 Lo
No. of words Hi (0)	Data 2 Hi
No. of words Lo (1-22)	Data 2 Lo
CRC16 Hi	•
CRC16 Lo	•
	•
	•
	•
	CRC16 Hi
	CRC16 Lo

Function 06: Preset Single Register

Query: (from Master)	**Response:** (from slave)
Slave address (0-255)	←
Function code (6)	←
Register address Hi (0)	←
Register address Lo (0-61, 128-143)	←
Data Hi	←
Data Lo	←
CRC16 Hi	←
CRC16 Lo	←

Function 16: Preset Multiple Registers

Query: (from master)	**Response:** (from slave)
Slave address (0-255)	←
Function code (16)	←
Starting address of register Hi (0	←
Starting address of register Lo (0-61, 128-143)	←
No. of words Hi (0)	←
No. of words Lo (1-18)	←
Byte count (2-36)	CRC16 Hi
Data 1 Hi	CRC16 Lo
Data 1 Lo	
Data 2 Hi	
Data 2 Lo	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	
CRC16 Hi	
CRC16 Lo	

7-2 Exception Responses

If the controller receives a message which contains a corrupted character (parity check error, framing error etc.), or if the CRC16 check fails, the controller ignores the message. However, if the controller receives a syntactically correct message which contains an illegal value, it will send an exception response, consisting of five bytes as follows:

slave address +offset function code + exception code + CRC16 Hi +CRC16 Lo

Where the offset function code is obtained by adding the function code with 128 (ie. function 3 becomes H'83), and the exception code is equal to the value contained in the following table:

Exemption Code	Name	Cause
1	Bad Function Code	Function code is not supported by the controller
2	Illegal data address	Register address out of range
3	Illegal data value	Data value out of range or attempt to write a read-only or protected data

7-3 Parameter Table

Register Address	Parameter Notation	Parameter	Scale Low	Scale High	Notes
0		Reserved			
1	HSP1	High Limit Set Point 1	*1	*1	R/W
2	LSP1	Low Limit Set Point 1	*1	*1	R/W
3	SP2	Set Point 2 value for output 2	*1	*1	R/W
4		Reserved			
5		Reserved			
6	PV.HI	Historical max. value of PV	*1	*1	R
7	PV.LO	Historical min. value of PV	*1	*1	R
8		Reserved			
9	INPT	Input type selection	0	65535	R/W
10	UNIT	Process unit	0	65535	R/W
11	RESO	Display resolution	0	65535	R/W
12	IN.LO	Low scale value for linear input	*1	*1	R/W
13	IN.HI	How scale value for linear input	*1	*1	R/W
14	SNIF	PV shift (offset) value	*1	*1	R/W
15	FILT	PV filter time constant	0	65535	R/W
16	T.ABN	Accumulated time during abnormal condition	0	6553.5	R
17	OUT1	Output 1 function	0	65535	R/W
18		Reserved			
19		Reserved			
20	O1.HY	Output 1 hysteresis value	*2	*2	R/W
21		Reserved			R/W
22		Reserved			
23		Reserved			
24		Reserved			
25		Reserved			
26		Reserved			
27		Reserved			
28	HSP.L	Lower limit of HSP1	*1	*1	R/W
29	HSP.H	Upper limit of HSP1	*1	*1	R/W
30	LSP.L	Lower limit of LSP1	*1	*1	R/W
31	LSP.H	Upper limit of LSP1	*1	*1	R/W
32		Reserved			

Register Address	Parameter Notation	Parameter	Scale Low	Scale High	Notes
33		Reserved			
34	AOFN	Analog output function	0	65535	R/W
35	OUT2	Output 2 function	0	65535	R/W
36		Reserved			
37		Reserved			
38		Reserved			
39	COMM	Communication function	0	65535	R/W
40	ADDR	Address	0	65535	R/W
41	BAUD	Baud rate	0	65535	R/W
42	PARI	Parity bit	0	65535	R/W
43	AOLO	Analog output scale low	*1	*1	R/W
44	AL.FN	Alarm function	0	65535	R/W
45	AL.MD	Alarm mode	0	65535	R/W
46	AL.HY	Alarm hystersis value	*2	*2	R/W
47	AL.FT	Alarm failure transfer	0	65535	R/W
48	EIFN	Event input function	0	65535	R/W
49	DISP	Normal Display format	0	65535	R/W
50	AOHI	Analog output scale high	*1	*1	R/W
51	ADO	mV calibration low coefficient	-1999.9	4553.6	R/W
52	ADG	mV calibration high coefficient	-1999.9	4553.6	R/W
53	CJTL	Cold junction calibration low coefficient	-199.99	455.36	R/W
54	CJG	Cold junction calibration high coefficient	-1999.9	4553.6	R/W
55	REF	RTD calibration low coefficient	-1999.9	4553.6	R/W
56	SR	RTD calibration high coefficient	-199.99	4553.6	R/W
57		Reserved			
58	DATE	Manufacturing date of the product	0	65535	R/W
59	NO	Serial number of the product	0	65535	R/W
60	HOUR	Working hours of the product	0	65535	R/W
61	HRLO	Fractional value of hour	0	65535	R/W
128	PV	Process value	*1	*1	R
129	HSP1L	High limit set point 1	*1	*1	R
130	LSP1	Low limit set point 1	*1	*1	R
131	T.ABN	Accumulated time during abnormal condition	0	6553.5	R
132	ALM	Output 1 status *4	0	65535	R
140	PROG	Program code *3	0.00	655.35	R
142	CMND	Command code	0	65535	R/W
143	JOB	Job code	0	65535	R/W

*1 The scale high/low values are defined in the following table for the parameters HSP1, LSP1, SP2, PV.HI, PV.HO, IN.LO, IN.HI, SHIF, HSP.L, HSP.H, LSP.L, LSP.H, PV, SV, AOLO and AOHI:

Conditions	Non-linear input	Linear input RESO = 0	Linear input RESO = 1	Linear input RESO = 2	Linear input RESO = 3
Scale low	-1999.9	-19999	-1999.9	-199.99	-19.999
Scale High	4553.6	45536	4553.6	455.36	45.536

*2 The scale high/low values are defined in the following table for O1.HY, and AL.HY:

Conditions	Non-linear input	Linear input RESO = 0	Linear input RESO = 1	Linear input RESO = 2	Linear input RESO = 3
Scale low	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.000
Scale High	6553.5	65535	6553.5	655.35	65.535

*3: The PROG code is defined by 5.XX, where XX denotes the software version number. For example : PROG=5.10 means the product is TEC-910 with software version 10.

*4: The least significant bit (LSB) of ALM shows the status of output 1.LSB=1 if output 1 is ON (normal condition). The second bit of ALM shows the status of output2.

7-4 Data Conversion

The word data are regarded as unsigned (positive) data in the Modbus message. However, the actual value of the parameter may be a negative value with decimal point. The high/low scale values for each parameter are used for the purpose of such conversion.

Let: M = Value of Modbus message
A = Actual value of the parameter
SL = Scale low value of the parameter
SH = Scale high value of the parameter

$$M = \left(\frac{65535}{SH - SL}\right) \times (A - SL) \qquad A = \left(\frac{SH - SL}{65535}\right) \times (M + SL)$$

7-5 Communication Examples:

Example 1: Download the default values via the programming port

The programming port can perform Modbus communications regardless of the incorrect setup values of address, baud, parity, stop bit, etc. It is especially useful during the first time configuration for the controller. The host must be set with 9600 baud rate, 8 data bits, even parity and 1 stop bit.

The Modbus message frame with hexadecimal values is shown as follows:

(1) Unlock the controller

	06	00	8E	68	2C	HI	LO
Addr.	Func.	Reg. Addr.		CMND=26668		CRC16	

(2) Preset the first group of the parameters

	10	00	09	00	07	0E	00	01	00	00
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		No. of words		Bytes	INPT=1		UNIT=0	

00	01	4E	1F	52	07	4E	1F	00	02	HI	LO
RESO=1		IN.LO=0		IN.HI=100.0		SHIF=0.0		FILT=2		CRC16	

(3) Preset the second group of the parameters

	10	00	01	00	03	06	52	07	4E	1F	51	A3	HI	LO
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		No. of words		Bytes	HSP1=100.0		LSP1=0.0		SP2=90.0		CRC16	

(4) Preset the third group of the parameters

	10	00	11	00	13	26	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	01
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		No. of words		Bytes	OUT1=2		Reserved		Reserved		O1.HY=0.1	

00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4E	1F
Reserved		Reserved		Reserved		Reserved		Reserved		Reserved		Reserved		HSP.L=0	

75	2F	4A	37	4E	1F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	HI	LO
HSP.H=1000.0		LSP.L=-100.0		LSP.H=0		Reserved		Reserved		Reserved		OUT2=4		CRC16	

(5) Preset the rest parameters

	10	00	28	00	0A	14	00	01	00	01	00	05	00	00
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		No. of words		Bytes	ADDR=1		BAUD=5		PARI=0		Reserved	

00	06	00	00	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	HI	LO
AL.FN=6		AL.MD=0		AL.HY=0.1		AL.FT=1		EIFN=0		DISP=0		CRC16	

Example 2: Read the process value (PV)

Send the following message to the controller via the COMM port or the programming port :

Query

	03	00	80	00	01	HI	LO
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		No. of words		CRC16	

Example 3: Perform reset function (same effect as pressing RESET key):

Query

	06	00	8E	68	25	HI	LO
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		CMND=26661		CRC16	

Example 4: Read 22 parameters at most one time

Query

	03			00	16	HI	LO
Addr.	Func.	Starting Addr.		No. of words		CRC16	

Table A.1 Error Codes and Corrective Actions

Error Code	Display Symbol	Error Description	Corrective Action
10	Er 10	Communication error: bad function code	Correct the communication software to meet the protocol requirements.
11	Er 11	Communication error: register address out of range	Don't issue an over-range register address to the slave.
14	Er 14	Communication error: attempt to write a read-only data or a protected data	Don't write a read-only data or a protected data to the slave.
15	Er 15	Communication error: write a value which is out of range to a register	Don't write an over-range data to the slave register.
39	SEn.b	Input sensor break, or input current below 1 mA if 4-20 mA is selected, or input voltage below 0.25V if 1 - 5V is selected	Replace input sensor.
40	Ad.Er	A to D converter or related component(s) malfunction	Return to factory for repair.

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